

The Fragmented Family in Yeats's play, Purgatory

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We cannot help but think about Purgatory. First, we know that Purgatory is the way to heaven after being judged in the realm of purgatory by those in hell who appeared in Dante's Divine Comedy. However, we think about whether this purgatory is a place like heaven or a path like hell. This fraction is not unity with God, but how to overcome dissolution and aim for pure epitonic. It seems that the fraction at the intersection where the middle stage or hybrid of the process of cleansing sins through the purgatory meets. The dissolution of the family and phenomenon that occurs in the Old Man's House, not Father's house, is a kind of an allegory that speaks of modernism such as fraction and splinter.

The second, we talk about the purgatory, one of its synonyms is limbo in the Roman Catholic religion a place where the souls of people who have not been baptized go after. . . we have no idea of whether we go to heaven or hell. And the other is uncertainty. Well, let's go back to talking about modernism. Most modernists, in their personal opinions, feel unrest or feel like living at or under the pointless, stark, or absurd society of environment around them. The common feature between limbo and purgatory is hybrid space or form between clear and unclear hell and hell-like not heaven in Yeats's stance in his play, Purgatory. It is a one-act verse play. According to Prof. Yoon, there are only two characters: An Old Man and A Boy. Its story is simple. The Old Man tells his son (A boy) of his family's past: the mésalliance of his mother and his father's squandering of everything she had, which he considers pollution to his family and declares as a capital offence. The Old Man kills his son with the knife he used to kill his father to stop the pollution from passing on to the next generation to purify his family's blood and to stop the 'Dreaming Back' process for his mother. Purgatory is as much a play about the end of a historical cycle as it is a personal story.

There is a glimpse of the spiral structure of sins that cannot be cut off from past sins, and this can be seen as like the Buddhist theory of reincarnation, in which a connection

to the present is formed depending on what kind of person you were born in a previous life. Yeats draws a grotesque atmosphere in which the mystery of the Orient and the story of Celtic legend are mixed. Pagan things that can never achieve unity with God are the disintegration of the family that is taking place in the world of purgatory. Purgatory, which Yeats wants to tell us about the fact that the stained blood of the murderer rather than the blood of blood, is contamination the blood of the family line, is more like hell than hell, or the fight against sin to go to heaven or the aspect of sin dissolving. Or it is a play that shows the aspect of modernism that creates purgatory by splitting heaven and hell again. This phenomenon is reminiscent of an eerie scene from the absence of God.

How will we see to establish the criteria for division? Let's talk about how we establish the criteria for division or fraction. According to New Testament, John 15, "I am the real vine, and my Father is the Gardner. Remain united to me, and I will remain untied to you."

Jesus is the good shepherd. "Every branch in me, if one branch is broken, it falls somewhere out of God. Being divided from God is tantamount to the dissolution of family and can lead to the grave charge of homicide of the soul. (John 10:7~21)

The mansion in the play above symbolizes aristocratic culture and tradition, and to destroy this honorable family is, to the Old Man, a "serious crime" of killing culture and tradition. According to logic, the Old Man killed his father who murdered his Old Man is not God. His son is not Jesus Christ. In the view of Protestant Christian, Jesus Christ is crucified by our sins to save them and then is risen again. However Old Man killed his son for his family to save the sin of his family or cleanse the contaminate blood of his family. We refer John 3: 16. For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.

Ireland was ruled and ruined by England, not God in Irish people including Yeats. So, we think in his poem, *The Second Coming*, Jesus has no place to sleep, and a monster is sitting there, but the situation before the Second Coming seems to purgatory. Even though sinners were given an opportunity in purgatory, if they do not achieve union with God (John 17) and miss the opportunity to repent, then the Second Coming will have no meaning to the Irish under the dark colonial days. The opposite or contradictory of the fraction is oneness. In Yeats's *Purgatory*, the Old Man's house is broken because

he thinks that homicide or parricide is a cruel kindness to keep his pure blood. It symbolizes the modernism that purgatory has also divided in his play, Purgatory.